### SECOND EDITION

# BY CABLE

Military Movements.

Hombardment of Belfort.

French Towns Recaptured.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Opening of Congress.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

#### FROM EUROPE.

Lesses in the Recent Operations. LONDON, Dec. 5 .- The losses sustained by the Saxons in the battles around Paris from Nov. 30 to December 2 are estimated at about 1800 men. Four regiments of the Saxon forces, the 104th, 106th, 107th, and 108th, lost fifteen officers killed and sixty-three wounded. The

total number of French prisoners taken was about three thousand. All Quiet at Paris. Advices from Paris have been received up to a late hour on Sunday night. There had been

no further attempt to force the Prussian lines. The Affair at Vincennes. VERSAILLES, Dec. 5-Evening .- The French before Vincennes have been reinforced. In the fight of Friday General Treskow's Division took from the French seven guns. They also captured eighteen hundred prisoners, including one

general and two other officers. Fighting by Garlbaldl's Army. Lyons, Dec. 3 .- Fighting occurred all day on Saturday between General Garibaldi's torces and those of the Prussians under General Werder, between the villages of Autun, in the Department of Saone-et-Loire, and Arnay-le-Duc, in the Department of Cote d'Or. The French were successful, and General Cremer is now ac-

tively pursuing the flying Prussians. The Prussians Moving on Rheims. LILLE, Dec. 4-Evening .- The Prussian army operating in the north of France is retreating towards Rheims.

Towns Recaptured from the French, Tours, Dec. 4 .- On Friday the Prussians recaptured from the French the following places: -Ferminieres, Guillonville, Neuville, and Villepain. It is reported there was heavy fighting all along the line yesterday.

The Pontifical Zouaves were terribly cut up. They lost three-quarters of a battalion. Charette, their commander, was

Bombardment of Belfort. LONDON, Dec. 5. - Advices from Belfort

baye been received up to Saturday afternoon. The Germans had opened the bombardment. Fighting Near Versailles. VERSAILLES, Dec. 4 .- Yesterday Prince Frederick Charles, with the 3d and 9th Corps, drove

the enemy near Chevilly and Chiller into the forest of Orleans, capturing two cannon. The French People Eucouraged. LONDON, Dec. 5 .- Special French despatches

to the Times and Telegraph this morning show that the people are more encouraged and better assured than ever before, although in the midst of almost crushing misfortunes. The republicans are waging a desperate struggle for life and liberty. Tours advices declare that the Parisians are

successfully holding their own, and that the movement of Palladines continues. General Ducrot

was not driven from the field on Thursday. On the contrary, his army have gained an important threatening position on the east bank of the

The Spanish Crown. FLORENCE, Dec. 5 .- The Duke of Aosta has officially notified the deputation of the Spanish Cortes of his acceptance of the Spanish crown,

and he will probably accompany the deputation to Madrid. This Morning's Quotations. FLONDON, Dec. 5—11:30 A. M.—Consols open at 92% for both money and account. American securities firmer. U. S. 5-20s of 1802, 88%; of 1865, old, 88%; of 1887, 90%; 10-40s, 87%. Stocks firmer; Eric, 20%; illinois Central, 111%; Atlantic and Great Western,

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5-11 30 A. M .- Cotton opens dull and irregular; middling uplands, 8%@9d.; middling Orleans, \$%@9d.; middling Orleans, \$%@9d.; middling to leans, \$%%@9d.; m

## FROM THE WEST.

Strange Discuse in Hillnois. CHICAGO, Dec. 5 .- The city of Elgin, Illinois, is greatly excited by the appearance of a strange disease. The physicians believe that they have discovered a new kind of human parasite which caused the death of a woman named Ives.

Flour Mill Burned. The flour mill of Voorhees & Co., at Rickofoo, Illinois, was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening. Loss, \$12,000; insurance, \$6500.

Lyach Law in Colorado. Three stock thieves, named Frank Cleveland, Sam, Madison, and Jack Mason, were captured at Round Hill, Douglas county, Colorado, on Tuesday last, and tried by a Vigilance Committee, to whom they made a full confession, and hanged on Thursday. Their confession im-

licated a number of others. The Longworth Murder Case. In the case of Longworth and his son, who have

been on trial at Ottawa, Illinois, for the murder of Robinson, the jury on Saturday morning rendered a verdict finding William Longworth guilty of manslaughter, and he was sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary. The son was found not guilty. The counsel for the defease moved for a new trial.

## FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Shocking Murder of an Old Man. NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 5 .- Benjamin Howard, aged eighty-two years, was found murdered on Saturday morning near his dwelling, three miles from Westport. He was shot through his body, and his head and right leg were cut off with an axe. He lived alone, and an attempt had apparently been made to bury the body, which was found in the woods. There is no clue to the murderer.

#### FROM NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Deg. 5.—The official vote for Gov-

ernor will be declared by the State canvassers as follows:-Hoffman, 399,582; Woodford, 366,-436; Graham (Labor Reform), 1907; scattering, blank, and defective, 1895. Total vote, 771,229.

CONGRESS. FORTY-FIRST TERM-THIRD SESSION.

Senate. Washington, Dec. 5.—The Senate was called to order at noon by the Vice-President, in the presence of a very large audience. Nearly all the Senators were in their scats. The usual committee was appointed to act with the committee from the House, to inform the President of the readiness of the Senate to transact business.

to inform the President of the readiness of the Se-nate to transact business.

After a prayer by the chaplain, a number of bills and resolutions were introduced, including bills by Messrs. Cole and Casserly to abolish the income tax, and a resolution by Mr. Sumner to "A bill to terminate the fabrication of United States notes and fractional currency, to strengthen the reserves of the national banks, and to promote the return to specie paymems." All these bills and resolutions were laid on the table, awaiting the formtion of committees.

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The credentials of William Windom, Senator elect from Minnesota, in place of Hon. D. S. Norton, secessed, were presented by his colleague, Mr. Ramsey, and read, when Mr. Windom was qualified and took his seat for the unexpired term.

Resolutions and bills as follows were introduced and laid upon the table until after the organization of the standing committees:

By Mr. Edmunds, a joint resolution of the Vermont Legislature urging the payment of the balance of war claims due that State from the General Government.

The opening of the third session of the Forty first Congress was attended with the usual pleasant greetings between the members, but very few had arrived in the city up to Saturday morning, and consequently there had been little chance for the interchange of friendly inquiries and assurances until 124 members met each other on the floor and in the corridors of the House.

The results of the recent elections furnished the

The results of the House.

The results of the recent elections furnished the principal topic of conversation, of congratulation on the success of the few and of regret on the defeat of the many. The morning was as warm and balmy as if the mouth had been September and not December, and therefore the residents and visitors of Washington turned out in great numbers to witness the opening of the session.

The galleries and corridors of the House were crowded with spectators.

The House was called to order at noon by Speaker Blaine, and the proceedings were opened with prayer by the Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. J. G. Butler. The roll of members was then called.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Dec. 5.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling uplands, 15½c.; low middlings, 14¾c. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat more active, but prices entirely unchanged. Corn firm and steady; white, 72c.; yellow, 73@74c. Oats lower at 43@50c. Rye unchanged. Provisions neglected and unsettled, and no demand and very little stock. Whisky firm at 89@98c.

#### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Common Pleas.

The New Judges.

This morning Judges Paxson and Finletter were upon the bench, with President Judge Allison and Judge Peirce. Their commissions were read by the crier, Mr. Hancock, and the oaths of office were administered by Judge Allison, all the judges and members of the bar standing during the ceremony. The Judges then repaired to the Common Pleas, where the commissions were read.

District Court. District Court. \*

Judge Lynd was installed in the office of Associate Justice of this court, the oath being administered

Sheriff. The commission of Sheriff Leeds was also read in all the Courts.

School Controllers. The following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Court School Controllers from January

Thirteenth Ward—John B. Green.
Fifteenth Ward—John J. Hartman.
Sixteenth Ward—Wm. J. Gillingham.
Twentieth Ward—R. J. Lehman. Twenty-eighth Ward- C. F. Abbett.

Auditors Appointed. Orphans' Court. Egbert K. Nichols, Esq., auditor of the estate of

Sarah Eirk, deceased.
S. Henry Norris, Esq., to audit the accounts of Frederick Steeb and Josiah Whittaker, executors of the will of Thomas H. Malden. B. Sharkey, Esq., to audit the accounts of John Steen, administrator of the estate of Alexander

Smith, deceased.

Christopher Stuart Patterson, Esq., to audit and adjust the account of George Mann and Isaac Mann, executors of John Mann, deceased.

John B. Oolahan, Esq., to audit, settle, and adjust the account of Bernard McCane, executor of the last will of Dr. John Correy deceased.

last will of Dr. John Conrey, deceased.

Thomas J. Barger, Esq., to audit, settle, and adjust the accounts of the executors of the will of Samuel Martin. deceased, as filed by William H.

Samuel Martin. deceased, as filed by William H. Phelan, surviving executor.

George Junkin to audit, settle, and adjust the accounts of Samuel Rittenhouse, Lavinia R. Henderson, and Susan R. Stephens, executors of the last will of John Rittenhouse.

William Badger, Esq., to settle, audit, and adjust the account of Jonathan Bonsall, executor of the estate of Mary Thawley, deceased.

Agree Thompson, Esq., to settle, adjust, and dis-

Aaron Thompson, Esq., to settle, adjust, and distribute the account of James Heddles, an executor of the estate of Thomas Heddleson, deceased.

P. T. Ransford, Esq., auditor of the account of George Grant, deceased, late administrator of the estate of James McClintock, deceased.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BYENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE Monday, Doc. 5, 1870.

The money market to-day is quite easy, with a slight falling off in the demand for call loans both at the banks and outside, and rates are weak. We quote at 5@6 per cent. according to collaterals. There is really little or nothing doing in discounts at present, but towards the middle of the mouth there will be the usual active demand preparatory to the Christmas holidays, which will keep the money current rapid until after the opening of the new year. Rates continue at 7@9 per cent, outside the

The gold market is comparatively quiet and very steady, the entire range of premiums up to noon being from 1113/@1113/.
Government bonds are quiet, but prices are higher than at the close on Saturday.
Stocks sold very largely at a general allowance. Sales of State 6s, 1st series, at 1043/, and 2d do. at 105@1051/s. City 6, new, were taken at 993/4, and Lehigh Gold Loan in 500s at 903/s.
Reading Railroad sold at 50 94@51; Pennsylveria tall/@89. Camden and Amboy at 1171/@99.

vania at 61%@62, Camden and Amboy at 1174@ 11734, and Oil Creek and Allegheny River Rail-road at 46%. 37% was bid for Catawissa pre-ferred, and Philadelphia and Eric at 26%. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

ported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

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1,000	FIRST	BOARD.
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50	do 8436	110 40 18,11714
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160		

MESSERS, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. 8. 6a of 1881, 1181/@1133/; do. 1862, 1073/@107%; do. 1864, 1065/@1065/; do. 1865, 1063/@107; do. 1866, new, 109@109%; do. 1865, do. 1093/@109%; do MESSAS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 1133/@113%; 5.20s of 1882, 1073/@1073/; do. 1884, 1063/@107; do. 1865, 1063/@1073/; do. July, 1865, 1093/@1093/; do., July, 1865, 1093/@1093/; do., July, 1865, 1093/@1093/; do., July, 1865, 1093/@1093/; So. 10-40, 1063/@1063/; U. S. Pacine RR. Cy. 68, 1103/@1113/. Gold, 1113/@1113/.

Philadelphia Trade Report. MONDAY, Dec. 5 .- Bark-In the absence of sale we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$35 per ton.

Seeds-Cloverseed continues in demand, and 125 bushels sold at 10%c. per lb. In Timothy nothing doing. Flaxseed cannot be quoted over \$2@2.10. The Flour market is exceedingly flat, and prices

The Flour market is exceedingly flat, and prices favor buyers. There is very little demand except from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 600 barrels, including superfine at \$450@4.75; extrss at \$5@5.50; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at \$5.50@6; Minnesota do. do. at \$6@6.50; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5.75@6.50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$6.25@7, and fancy brands at \$7.25@8, as in quality. Rye Frour may be quoted at \$5.50%, in Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is not much doing in Wheat, but prices are well sustained. Sales of 2000 bushels at \$1.40@1.42 for Indiana red; \$1.43@1.47 for Indiana and other Western amber; \$1.50@1.60 for white. Rye may be quoted at 93@94c, for Pennsylvania and Western, and 80@84c, for Delaware. Corn is duil at former rates. Sales of old yellow at \$3c.; and 4000 bushels new do. at 74@75c. for prime dry and 70@72c, for damp. Oats command full prices. Sales of white Western and Pennsylvania at 53@55c., and Delaware at 52@54c. 7006 bushels two-rowed New York Barley sold at 82%c.

Whisky is firmer, and 2000 bushels Western iron. Sold at 82 %c. Whisky is firmer, and 2000 bushels Western Iron-

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

bound sold at 90@91c.

Monday, Dec. 5.—There is no new feature to record in the market for Beef Cattle, the demand still being limited and confined to the better descriptions at about last week's figures. A few extra were taken no 9½c. We quote choice at 8½@9c.; fair to good at 6½@8c.; and common at 4½@5½c. per pound, gross. Receipts, 2430 head.

pound, gross. Receipts, 2430 head.

Head.

87 Owen Smith. Kentucky, 61,69.

50 Daniel Smyth & Bros., Western, 61,674.

63 Dernis Smyth. Western Pennsylvania, 538.

75 James Christy, Virginia, 62,684.

30 Dengler & McCliecse, Western, 61,68.

126 P. McFillen, Western, 768.

59 P. Hathaway, Western, 768.

50 B. F. McFillen, Western, 768.

100 James McFillen, do. 7685.

70 E. S. McFillen, do., 71,684.

125 Ullman & Bachman, West. Pa., 71,694.

287 J. J. Martin & Co., Western, 54,69.

88 Mooney & Miller, do., 76,84.

50 Thomas Mooney & Bro., do., 64,674.

36 H. Chain, Virginia, 6274.

15 Joseph Chain. West Virginia, 54,664.

94 J. & L. Frank, Virginia, 64,68.

76 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Western, 64,68.

100 Hope & Co., 54,6854.

131 James Clemsen, 64,674.

24 A. Kemble, Chester co., 76,74.

25 L. Horne, Maryland, 56.7.

26 Thomas Duffy, Virginia, 768.

120 John McArdle, Western, 66,834.

80 R. Maynes, do., 64,674. 39 E. & L. Chandler, Chester co., 7@5%. 40 Blum & Co., Virginia, 6@8. 60 James Aull, Western, 5@8.

In cows and calves there is considerable activity at previously quoted rates. Sales of 200 head at \$45,0070 for Springers, and \$50,000 for cows and Sheep have advanced, and meet a fair demand a tage. per lb. gross. Receipts at the different yards 16,600 head. Hogs are held firmly, but buyers hold off in the hope of lower prices. Sales at \$939.50 per 160 lbs. nett for corn fed. Receipts at the different yards 3300 head.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Arrived, steamship Agamemnon, from Rio Janeiro. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..... DECEMBER 5

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M....... 47 | 11 A. M...... 54 | 2 P. M...... 59 CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer Maydower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, New York, W. M. Baird Nor. bark Catharina, Stuhr, Belfast, L. Westergaard & Co. Schr E. W. Godfrey, Lopez, Port Elizabeth, Walter Lonaldson & Co.
Schr A. E. Saford, Powell, Providence,
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, New Bedford,
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of

barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesspeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a
tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Hercules, Doughty, 24 hours from New York, in ballast to J. S. Hilles. Steamer W. Whildin, Riggans, 13 hours from Bal-timore, with mose, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer Fanita, Doane, 24 hours from New York, Steamer Fanita, Doane, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Jas. S. Green, Vance, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Beveriy, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Arg. bark Lola, Merrill, from Montevideo, Aug. 22, via Charleston Nev. 26, with iron to order.
Schr Virginia, Small, 12 days from Hillsborough, N. S., with rock plaster to Souder & Adams.
Schr J. N. Bitting, Henry, 3 days from Newtown, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Iris. Reaverson. 2 days fm Brightsville, with Md., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Iris, Reaverson, 2 days fm Brightsville, with
bark to John L. Redner.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 2 days from Odessa, Del., with
grain to John L. Redner.
Schr Jesse Wilson, Connelly, 5 days from Boston,
in ballast to S. J., Merchant & Co.
Schr A. Wooley, King, from Gloucester, Mass.,
with mase. with mase,
Schr Adella Kelley, Young, from New York, with
salt to W. Bumm & Son,
Schr M. H. Wescott, Gandy, from Boston, with
mase, to Schrzer & Bro.
Schr James H. Moore, Nickerson, from Boston,
with make.

Schr E. A. Hooper, Hooper, from Bucksville, S.C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets. Schr Fannie G. Warner, Dickerson, from Middle-town, Conn., with granite to Barker & Bro. Schr A. McGahan, Call, from Rockland, Me., with granite to Young & Co. Schr Alice B. Kelley, from Boston, with mase, to Schr Alice B. Kelley, from Boston, with mase, to captain.

Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, from Lane's Cove, with granite to Barker & Bro.

Schr Telegraph, Baker, from Welldeet, with mase. Schr George G. Baker, Rocap, from Cohansey.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tew of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Fairy Queen, Carr, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

vesterday from London, reports:—Left London Aug. 6; remained at Gravesend 8 days; had northeasterly winds up to Yarmouth Roads, where she anchored, trying three times to leave, but being compelled to put back to the roads owing to contrary winds; statted on the 6th of September; passed Pentland Frith 22d of Sept., when she encountered a heavy gale from the S. W. to W.; on the 30th of Sept. saw a dismasted, timber-laden, and abandoned bark, apparently a Norwegian; on the 4th of Nov. had a heavy gale, changing from S. to N. W., with a heavy nea, losing bulwark and boats; another S. E. gale on the 22d Nov., under the American coast; took a Delaware pilot Nov. 37. ware phot Nov. W.

E. Arrival of ship Eliza McLaughlin, from Antwerp, en Saturday, was premature.

Text.

State of the Country. AFFAIRS AT HOME.

Relations Abroad.

The Alabama Claims. The Policy of Grant.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Ste

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- The following is the message of the President :-To the Senate and House of Representatives :- A ear of peace and general prosperity to this nation has passed since the last assembling of Congress. We have through a kind Providence been blessed with abundant crops and have been spared from complications and war with foreign nations. In

our midst comparative harmony has been restored.

It is to be regretted, however, that a free exercise of the elective franchise has, by violence and intimidation, been denied to citizens in exceptional cases in several of the States lately in rebellion, and the verdict of the people has thereby been reversed. The States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas have been restored to representation in our national councils. Georgia, the only State now with out representation. may confidently be expected to take her place there also at the beginning of the new year, and then, let us hope, will be completed the work of reconstruction with an acquiesence on the part of the whole people in the national obligation to pay the public debt created as the price of our Union. The pensions to our disabled soldiers and sailors and their widows and orthans and in the changes to the Constitution disabled soldiers and sailors and their widows and orphans, and in the changes to the Constitution, which have been made necessary by a great Rebellion, there is no reason why we should not advance in material presperity and happiness as no other nation ever did after so protracted and devastating a war. Soon after the existing war broke out in Europe the protection of the United States Minister in Paris was invoked in favor of the North Germans domiciled in French territory. Instructions were issued to grant the territory. Instructions were issued to grant the

This has been followed by an extension of American protection to citizens of Saxony-Hesse and Saxe Coburg Gotha, Columbia, Portugal, Uruguay, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Chili, Para-guay, and Venezuela, in Paris. The charge was an onerous one, requiring constant severe labor as well as the exercise of patience produce a good judgment. It has been performed to the entire satisfaction of this government, and, as I am offi-cially informed, equally so to the satisfaction of the government of North Germany. As soon as I learned that a Republic had been proclaimed at Paris and that people of France had acquiesced in the change the Minister of the United States was directed by telegraph to recognize and to der my congratulations and those of the people of the United States. The re-establishment in France of a system of government disconnected with the of a system of government disconnected with the dynasty traditions of Erope appeared to be a proper subject for the felicitations of Americans. Should the present struggle result in attaching the hearts of the French to our simpler forms of representative government, it will be a subject of still further satisfaction to our people. While we make no effort to impose our institutions upon the inhabitants of other countries, and while we adhere to our traditional neutrality in civil contests elsewhere we cannot be indifferent to the spread of American political ideas in a great and highly civilized country like France. We were asked by the new government to use our good offices jointly with those of European powers in the interests of peace. Answer was made that the established policy and the true in-terests of the United States forbaue them to interfere in European questions jointly with the European powers. I ascertained, informally and unofficially, that the Government of North Germany was then disposed to listen to such representations from any powers, and though earnestly wishing to see the blessings of peace restored to the belligerants, with all of whom the United States are the property friendship. I declined on the on terms of friendship, I declined, on the part of the government, to take a step which could only result in injury to our true interests without advancing the object for which our intervention was invoked. Should the time come when the action of the United States can hasien the return of peace by a single hour that action will be heartily taken. I deemed it prudent in view of the number of persons of German and French birth living in the United States, to issue, soon after official notice of a state of war had been received from both belligerents, a proclamation defining the duties of the United States as a neutral and the obligations of persons residue. tral, and the obligations of persons residing within their territory to observe their laws and the laws of nations. This proclamation was followed by others, as circumstances seem to call for them. The people, thus acquainted in advance of their duties and obligations, have assisted in preventing violations of the neutrality of the United States.

It is not understood that the condition of the in-surrection in Cuba has materially changed since the close of last session of Congress. In an early stage of the contest the authorities of Spain inaugurated a system of arbitrary arrests of close confinement, and of military trial and execution of persons suspected of complicity with the insurgent, and of summary embargo of them, and their properties and sequestration of their resources by executive warrant. Such proceedings, sources by executive warrant. Such proceedings, so far as they affected the persons or property of citizens of the United States, were in violation of the promises of the Treaty of 1795, between the United States and Spain. Representations of injuries resulting to several persons claiming to be citizens of the United States, by reason of such violations, were made to the Spanish Government. From April, 1869, to June last, the Spanish Minister at Washington had been clothed with a limited power to aid in redressing such wrongs, that power was found to be withdrawn, "in view," as it was said, "of the favorable situation in which that power was found to be withdrawn, "in vie.v." as it was said, "of the favorable situation in which Cuba then was, which, however, did not lead to a revocation or suspension of the extraordinary and arbitrary functions exercised by the Executive power in Cuba, and we were obliged to make our complaints at Madrid. In the negotionations thus opened and still pending the United States only claimed that for the future the rights secured to their citizens by treaty should be respected in Cuba, and that as to the past a joint tribunal should be established in the United States, with full jurisdiction over all such claims. Before such an impartial tribunal each claimant would be rean impartial tribunal each claimant would be required to prove his case. On the other hand, Spain an impartial tribunal each claimant would be required to prove his case. On the other hand, Spain would be at liberty to traverse every national fact, and thus complete equity would be done. A case which, at one time, threatened seriously to effect the relations between the United States and Spain has already been disposed of in this way. The claims of the owners of the "Aspin wall" for the illegal jeizure and detention of the vessel was referred to arbitration by mutual consent, and has resulted in an award to the United States, for the owners, of the sum of \$19,702-50 in gold. Another and long-pending claim of like nature, that of the whale-ship "Canada," has been disposed of by friendly arbitration during the present year. It was referred by the joint consent of Brazil and the United States to the decision of Mr. Edward Thornton. Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington, who kindly undertook the laborious task of examining the voluminous mass of correspondence and evidence submitted by the two governments, and awarded to the United States the sum of \$100,740.00 in gold, which has since been paid by the Imperial Government.

These recent examples show that the terms which the United States have proposed to Spain for adjusting the pending claims is just and feasi-

ble, and that it may be agreed to by either nation without dishonor. It is to be hoped that this moderate demand may be acceded to by Spain without further delay. Should the pending negotiations unfortunately and unexpectedly pass by without result, it will then become my duty to communicate that fact to Congress, and invite its action on the subject.

The long deferred peace conference between Spain and the allied South American republies has been inaugurated in Washington under the auspices of the United States. Pursuant to the recommendation contained in the resolution of the House of Repfesentatives of the 17th of December, 1866, the executive department of the government offered its friendly offices for the promotion of peace and harmony between Spain and the allied republies. Hesitations and obstacles occurred to the acceptance of the offer. Uttimately, however, a conference was arranged and was opened in this city on the 29th of October last, at which I authorized the Secretary of State to preside. It was attended by the Ministers of Spain Form Chilliand ized the Secretary of State to preside. It was at-tended by the Ministers of Spain, Peru, Chili and Ecuador. In consequence of the absence of a representative from Bolivia the conference was adjourned until the attendance of a plenipotentiary adjourned until the attendance of a plenipotentiary from that Republic could be secured or other measures could be adopted toward compassing its objects. The allied and other republics of Spanish origin on this Continent may see in this fact a new proof our sincere interest in their welfare, of our desire to see them blessed with good governments, capable of maintaining order and of preserving their respective territorial integrity, and of our sincere wish to extend our own commercial and social relations with them. The time is probably not far distant when in the natural course of events, the European political connection with this continent will cease. Our policy should be shaped in view of this probability, so as to ally the commercial interests of the Spanish American States more closely to our own, and thus give the United States all the pre-eminence and all the advantage more closely to our own, and thus give the United States all the pre-eminence and all the advantage which Mr. Monroe, Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay contemplated when they proposed to join in the Congress of Panama. During last session of Congress a treaty for annexation of the Republic of San Domingo the United States failed to receive the requisite two thirds of the vote of the Senate. I was thoroughly convinced then that the best interests of this country, commercially and materially, demanded its ratification.

Time has only confirmed me in this view. I now firmly believe that the moment it is known that the United States have entirely abandoned the project of accepting as a part of its territory the Island of San Domingo a free port will be negotiated for by European nations.

In the bay of Samana a large commercial city will spring up, to which we will be tributary with-

will spring up, to which we will be tributary with-out receiving corresponding benefits, and then will be seen the folly of our rejecting so great a prize. The Government of San Domingo has voluntarily sought this annexation. It is a weak power, num-bering probably less than one hundred and twenty thousand souls, and yet possessing one of the rich-ter territories under the sun can ble af supporting est territories under the sun, capable of supporting a population of ten millions of people in luxury, the people of San Domingo are not capable of maintaining themselves in their present condition and must look for outside support, they condition and must look for outside support, they carn the protection of our free institutions and our laws, our progress and civilization. Shall we refuse them? The acquisition of San Domingo is desirable because of its geographical position; it commands the entrance to the Caribbean Sea and the istimus transit of commerce; it possesses the richest soil, best and most caractus harbors, most salubrious cliand most capacious harbors, most salubrious cli-mate and the most valuable products of the forest, mine and soil of any of the West India Islands, its possession by us will in a few years build up a coastwise commerce of immense magnitude, which will go far toward restoring to us our lost merchant marine. It will give to us those articles which we consume so largely and do not produce, thus equalizing our exports and imports. In case of foreign war it will give us command of all the islands referred to, and thus prevent an enemy from ever again possessing himself; of rendezvous upon our very coast. At present our cast, trade upon our very coast. At present our coast trade between the states bordering on the Atlantic and those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, is cut in two by the Bahamas and Antilles twice. We must, as it were, pass through foreign countries o get by sea from Georgia to the west coast of Florida. San Domingo, with a stable government under which her immense resources can be developed, will give remunerative wages to tens of thousands of laborers not now upon the island. This labor will take advantage of every available means of transportation to abandon the adjacent islands and seek the blessings of freedom and its sequence, each inhabitant receiving the reward of his own labor. Porto Rico and Cuba will have to abolish slavery as a measure of seff-preservation to retain their laborers. San Domingo will become a large consumer of the products of Northern farms and manufactories. The cheap rate at which her citizens can be furnished with food, tools, and machinery will make it necessary that contiguous islands should have the same advantages in order to compete in the production of sugar, coffee, and tobacco, tropical fruits, &3. This will open to us a still wider market for our products. The production of our own supply of the articles will cut off more than one hundred mitlions of our annual imports, besides largely in-creasing our exports. With such a picture it is casy to see how our large debt abroad is ulti-mately to be extinguished. With a balance of malely to be extinguished. With a balance of trade against us, including interest on bonds held by foreigners and money spent by our citizens traveling in foreign lands, equal to the entire yield of the precious metals in this country, it is not so easy to see how this result is to be otherwise accomplished. The acquisition of San Domingo is an adherance to the Monroe doctrine; it is a measure of national protection; it is a secreting our just claim to a controlling influence over the great commercial traffic soon to flow from West to East by way of the 1sthmus of Darien; it is to build up our merchant marine; it is to to the son to flow from the state of the son to flow from the secretary of the state of the son to flow from the secretary of the state of the secretary of the s East by way of the Isthmus of Darien; it is to build up our merchant marine; it is to furnish new markets for the products of our farms, shops and manufactories; it is to make slavery insupportable in Cuba and Porto Rico at once, and ultimately so in Brazil; it is to settle the unhappy condition of Cuba, and end an exterminating conflict; it is to provide honest means of paying our honest debts without overtaxing the people; it is to furnish our citizens with the necessaries of every day life at cheaper rates than ever before, and it is find a rapid stride toward that greatness which the intelligence of industry and enterprise of the citizens of the

Industry and enterprise of the citizens of the United States entitle this country to sum among nations in view of the importance of this question. I carnestly urge upon Congress early action expressive of its views as to the best means of acquiring San Domingo. My suggestion is that by joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress the Executive be authorized to appoint a commission to negotiate a treaty with the authorities of San Domingo, for the acquisition of that island, and that an appropriation be made to defray the expenses of such commission. The question may then be determined either by the action of the tracklement of Courses unon a resolution of the two Houses of Congress upon a resolution of annexation, as in the case of the acquisition of Texas. So convinced am I of the advantages to flow from the acquisition of Sau Domingo, and of the great disadvantages—I might almost say calamities—to flow from non-acquisition, that I be-lieve the subject has only to be investigated to be approved. It is to be regretted that our representations in regard to the injurious effects, especially upon the revenue of the United States, of the policy of the Mexicau government, in exempting from import duties a large tract of its territory on our borders, have not only been fruitless, but that it is even proposed in that country to extend the limits within which the privilege adverted to has hitherto been enjoyed,

privilege adverted to has hitherto been enjoyed, the expediency of taking inro your serious consideration proper measures for countervailing. The policy referred to will, it is presumed, engage your carnest attention. It is the obvious interest, especially of neighboring nations, to provide against impunity to those who may have committed high crimes within their borders, and who may have sought refuge abroad: for this purpose extraction treaties have been concluded with several of the Central American republics, and others are in progress. The sense of Congress is desired. are in progress. The sense of Congress is desired, as early as may be convenient, upon the proceedings of the Commission of Claims against Venezuela, as communicated in my messages of March 16, 1869, March 1, 1870, and March 31, 1870. It has not been deemed advisable to distribute any of the money which has been received from that government until Congress shall have acted upon the subject. The massacree of French and Russian residents at Tien-Tsia, under circumstances of great barbarity, were supposed by some to have been premeditated and to indicate a purto have been premeditated and to indicate a purpose among the populace to exterminate foreigners in the Chinese Empire. The evidence falls to establith such a supposition, but shows a completty between the local authorities and the mob. The government at Pekin, however, seems to have been disposed to fulfil its treaty obligations, so far as it was able to do so. Unfortunately the news of the war between the German States and France reached China soon after the massacre. It would appear that the popular mind became possessed with the idea that if this contest extended to Chinese waters it would neutralize the Christian luffuence

and power, and that the time was coming when the superstitious masses might expel all foreignors and restore Mandarin influence. Anticipating trouble from this cause, I invited France and Northern Germany to make an authorized suspension of hostilities in the east, when they were temporarily suspended by act of the Cone of at, and to act together for the future protection in China of the lives and properties of Americans and Europeans. Since the adjournment of Congress the ratification of the treaty with Great Britain for abolishing the mixed courts for the suppression of the slave trade have been exchanged. It is believed that the slave trade is now confined to the eastern coast of Africa, whence the slaves are taken to Arabian markets. The ratification of the Naturalization Convention between Great Britain and the United States have also been exchanged during the recess, and thus a long standing dispute between the two governments has been settled in accordance with the principles always contended for by the United States.

In April last, while engaged in locating a military reservation near Pembina, a corps of engineers discovered that the commonly received boundary line between the United States and the Britis in possessions at that place, is about forty-seven hundred feet south of the true positions of the forty-ninth

dary line between the United States and the British possessions at that place, is about forty-seven hundred feet south of the true positions of the forty-ninth parallel; that the line, when run on what is now supposed to be the true position of that parallel, would leave part of Hudson's Bay Company at Pembina within the territory of the United States. This information being communicated to the British Government, I was requested to consent, and did consent to that British occupation of the fort of Hudson Bay Company should continue for the present. I deem it important, however, that this of Hudson Bay Company should continue for the present. I deem it important, however, that this part of the boundary line should be definitely fixed by a joint commission of the two governments, and I submit therewith estimates of expense of such a commission on the part of the United States, and recommend that an appropriation be made for that purpose. The land boundary has already been fixed and marked from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the Georgian Bay. It should now be in like manner marked from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains I regret to say that no conclusion has been reach I regret to say that no conclusion has been reach ed for the adjustment of the claims against Great Britain, growing out of the course adopted by fhat government during the Rebellion. The Cabinet of London, so far as its views have been expressed, does not appear to be willing to concede that her Majesty's Government was guilty of any negligence, or did or permitted any act during the war by which the United States has just complaint. Our firm and unalterable convictions are directly the reverse. I, therefore, recommend to Congress to authorize the appointment of a commission to take proof of the amounts and the ownership of these several claims on notice to the representative of her Majesty at Washington, and that authority be given claims on notice to the representative of her Majesty at Washington, and that authority be given for the settlement of these claims by the United States, so that the government shall have the ownership of the private claims as well as the responsible control of all the demands against Great Britain. It cannot be necessary to addituat whenever her Majesty's government shall entertain a desire for a full and friendly adjustment of these claims the United States will enter upon their consideration with an earnest desire for a conclusion consistent with the honor and dignity of both nations. The course pursued by the Canadian authorities toward the fisherman of the United States, during the past season, has not been United States, during the past season, has not been marked by a triendly feeling. By the first article of the Convention of 1818, between Great Britain and the United States, it was agreed that the inhabitants of the United States should have forever, in common with their subjects

The right of taking fish in certain waters there-in defined in the waters not included in the limits in defined in the waters not included in the limits named in the convention, within three miles of parts of the British coast, it has been the custom for many years to give to intruding fishermen of the United States a reasonable warning of their violation of the technical rights of Great Britain, the Imperial Government is understood to have delegated the whole as a share of its jurisdiction or control of these inshore fishing grounds to the colonial authority, known as the Dominion of Canada, and this semi independent, but but irresponsible agent, has exercised its delegated agent, has exercised its delegated powers in an unfriendly way; vessels have been seized without notice or warning, in violation of the custom previously prevailing, and have been taken into the colonial ports, their voyages broken up and the vessels condemned. There is reason to believe that this unfriendly and vexatious treatment was designed to bear harshly upon the hardy fishermen of the United States with a view to poishermen of the United States with a view to po-litical effect upon this government. The stat-ntes of the Dominion of Canada assume a still breader and more untenable jurisdiction over the vessels of the United States. They au thorize efficers or persons to bring vessels hovering within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors of Canada, into port to search the cargo, to examine the master on oath touching the eargo and voyage, and to inflict upon him a heavy pecuniary penalty if true answers are not given; and if such a vessel is found preparing to fish within three marine miles of any such ceasts, bays, creeks, or harbors without a licence, or after the expiration of the period named in the last licence granted to it, they provide that the vessel, with her tackel, &c., &c., shall be forfieted. It is not known that any condemnations have been made under this statute. Should the authorities of Canada attempt to enforce it, it will become my duty to take such steps as may be necessary to protect the rights of the citizens of

necessary to protect the rights of the citizens of the United States. It has been claimed by her Majesty's officers that the fishing vessels of the United States have no right to enter the open ports of the British prossessions in North America except for the purposes of shelter and repairing damages, of purchasing food and obtaining water; that they have no right to enter at the British custom houses, or to trade there except in the pur-chase of wood and water, and that they must de-part within twenty four hours after notice to leave. part within twenty four hours after notice to leave. It is not known that any seizure of a fishing vessel carrying the firg of the United State; as been made under this claim. So far as the cloim is founded on an alleged construction of the Convenfounded on an alleged construction of the Convention of 1818, it cannot be acquiesced in by the
United States. It is hoped that it will not be insisted on by her Majesty's government. During
the conferences which preceded the negotiations
of the Convention of 1818, the British councilstons
ers proposed to expressly exclude the fishermen of
the United States from the privilege of carrying
on trade with any of his Britanic Majesty's sub
jects residing within the limits assigned
for their use, and also that it should
not be lawful for the vessels of the United States
engaged in said fishing to have on board any engaged in said fishing to have on board any goods, wares or merchandize whatever, except such as may be necessary for the prosecution of their voyages to and from said fishing grounds, and any vessel of the United States which shall and any vessel of the United States which shall contravene this regulation may be seized, condemned and confiscated, with her cargo. This proposition, which is identical with the construction now put upon the language of the convention, was emphatically rejected by the American Commissioners, and thereupon was abandoned by the British plenipotentiaries, and article one, as it stands in the convention, was substituted. If, however, it be said that this claim is founded on provincial or eclonial statutes, and article one, as it stands in the convention, was substituted. If, however, it be said that this claim is founded on provincial or ecionial statutes, and not upon the convention, this Government cannot but regard them as unfriendly and in contravention of the spirit, it not of the letter of the treaty, for the faithful execution of which the Imperial Government is alone responsible. Anticipating that an attempt may possibly be made by the Canadian authorities in the coming season to defeat their unneighborly acts toward our ashermen, I recommend you to confer upon the Executive the power to suspend by proclamation the oppression of the laws authorizing the transit of goods, waves and merchandise in bond across the territory of the United States to Canada; and further, should such an extreme measure become necessary, to suspend the operation of any laws whereby the vessels of the Dominion of Usuada are permitted to enter the waters of the United States. A like anfriendly disposition has been manifested on the part of Canada in the maintenance of a claim of right to exclude the citizens of the United States from the St. Lawrence. This river constitutes a natural outlet to the ocean for eight States, with an aggregate tonnage of 681,357 tons upon the waters which discharge into it. The folicign commerce of our ports on those waters is open to British competition, and the major, part of it 1:

the waters which discharge into it. The loreign commerce of our ports on those waters is open to British competition, and the major, part of it is done in British bottoms. If the American seamen be excluded from this nation I avenue to the occan, the inonopoly of the direct commerce of the lake ports with The Atlantic would be in foreign hands. Their vessels on transatlantic voyages having an access to our lake ports which would be denied to American vessels on similar voyages. To state such a proposition is to refute its justice. During the administration of Mr. John Quincy Adams Mr. Clay answerably demonstrated the natural right of the citizens of the United States to the navigation of this river, claiming that the act of the Congress of Vienna, in opening the Rhine and other rivers to all nations, showed the independ of the integer of a linear of the congress of a linear of the congress of the United States to the navigation of this river, claiming that the act of the Congress of all nations, showed the independent of the foreign jurists and statesmen that the inhabitants of a

Continued on the Eighth Page.